

HAYS NAILS COX'S FUND STORY FALSE

Continued from Fourth Page.

to the State Senate and Assembly to force ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment on New Jersey. There is no question about the Anti-Saloon League's ability to raise the amount asked. How much can we raise?

"We must have money at once to carry on the work that we have planned. Do not think for a moment that there is plenty of time to give between now and election. The fall will be too late. Money must be had immediately if we are to maintain our regularity in the drive to win public opinion. This is the second appeal that I have sent you. The first you evidently overlooked. I would not better you now if it were not for the fact that your own interests hang in the balance, just as much as mine. Let me beg of you to remain loyal, to the cause to the finish. Make this your last contribution if you will, but give—give something."

"Your record on the roster of your local associations and also on that of the State League shows that you have been loyal and regular in the past. Do keep that record unblemished to the very end. I have always had your cooperation in the past, please let me have it now, for the federation to put up a banner flag that it ever made before."

"So that we may know at once just what our resources are, may we not ask you to promptly return the enclosed card filled out with your assistance?"

"Jump in and help us fight. Give as much as you can afford. This is not merely a battle to save your business, but one to preserve something more sacred, namely, your personal liberty."

"Yours Fraternally,"
"GEORGE T. CARROLL, President."
Attached to this was the response to the second letter, a receipt reading:

"DEAR SIR: This will acknowledge receipt of your donation of \$25, and thank you for same."

"I. N. HELLER, Treasurer."
"New Jersey Federation of Liquor Interests, 849 Broad street, Newark, N. J." Senator Edge suggested that the committee subpoena Carroll and Heller. Mr. Heller said he got the letter from Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

Quotas Never Considered.
Next they quizzed the Republican chairman about the "quotas" of \$8,000,000 pictured by Gov. Cox. He said it was never considered at any meeting he attended and never adopted. In 1919, he said, State quotas of \$10,000 were suggested as a basis for a drive, but these were changed daily. He said the Republican plan of money getting was exactly that of the War Camp Community Service, the Red Cross and the Liberty Loans, and the personnel was largely men and women who had worked in those drives. He said the New York managers made a list of 8,000 persons who were of the type that should give for campaign purposes, and it turned out that 5,000 of them had never registered to vote for any party.

"I am going after that crowd," he said, raising his voice. "We want to get more people into politics for what they can do, not what they can get out of it."

"Gov. Cox has gone entirely wrong on this, on the purpose of the thing and its principles, motives and everything else. That's all there is to it. He is just mistaken. The charges are false."

Mr. Hays then recited in detail the story of the concentration of Republican money raising effort in the hands of one central committee and how the

\$1,000,000 that he expected to be raised in the State for State campaigns went through the hands of the National Committee but reverted to the States. He denied that any contribution had been received from corporations.

"I suppose you have some from officers of corporations," suggested Senator Kenyon. "I know the names are here."

"You expect to carry through the campaign on about \$5,000,000?"

"Yes, there is about \$5,000,000 with that \$1,000,000 from the States, and there is about a million dollars spent up to June, 1920, on State elections, and so forth. The States are expected to raise another million on their own account, are they not?" Senator Reed asked.

"All I know is that the National Committee will have to have \$2,000,000. Mr. U'pham is endeavoring to raise it through this method of centralized giving, and into his hands will come \$1,000,000 more than that, which is not his, and will go back to the States. Over that we have no control—nobody could have."

No Rich Underwriters.
Senator Reed wanted to know if there had been any talks with men of large means looking toward the underwriting of guaranteeing of sums of money. Mr. Hays said no.

The National Committee had had to borrow money as straight loans, that was all.

"Is there no arrangement that certain men of substantial means have said, orally or in writing, to contribute, to go ahead and use money, and if there is a deficit they can be called upon to pay up to certain amounts?"

Mr. Hays answered: "No, absolutely, not directly or indirectly, and I will say to you there will not be in the Republican party."

Nor, he said, was there any underwriting of State or federal candidates' campaigns. If there was anything of that sort he would sit down on it.

"These things cannot be," he said. "Nor were there any arrangements whereby contributors were given to understand they would receive favors of any sort if the Republican ticket was elected."

"Have you ever heard," Senator Kenyon asked, "of any such loan on the part of the Democratic organization. Have you heard of any contributions from international bankers to the Democratic campaign fund or any agreement on the part of international bankers to underwrite any of the fund?"

"I have heard," Mr. Hays replied, "this talk about the British Embassy that you have read in the papers." Mr. Kenyon said there would be a witness to testify on that matter. Mr. Hays said he did not believe in irresponsible talk, but thought the committee ought to investigate "this liquor dealers business."

"It is bad business, where they receive or propose to receive liquor men's money to elect Cox," he said.

Senator Kenyon produced a batch of the official bulletins published by the office of the campaign treasurer, Fred H. Upham, in Chicago.

"Did you ever hear," Senator Kenyon asked, "of a meeting or of a bulletin where a quota was placed that Gov. Cox set in his speech at \$14,000,000?"

"He does not say it in a bulletin. He said it was a typewritten sheet. If that was done at any meeting where I was it was after I was gone. They all say there was no such thing done. My information is that the quotas were on a State basis, and the States worked out their own quotas."

He said he didn't know who got the bulletins.

Chairman Kenyon asked: "Now, in this speech at Pittsburgh, referring to this quota of \$14,000,000 to the different

cities, he (Gov. Cox) said: 'I challenge Mr. Hays, I challenge Mr. Upham, I challenge Mr. Blair, I challenge any one of the gentlemen who were present at that meeting in Chicago to deny that is the official quota.' What do you say to that?"

Mr. Hays repeated that the quota referred to, to his knowledge, was not ever even considered, and he knew was never adopted or any activity had thereunder. Chairman Kenyon—"Then you deny it?"

Mr. Hays—"Absolutely, and Mr. Upham says he never heard of such a quota before. We don't know, unless somebody made a phony sheet. The quotas, New York's quota as alleged by Gov. Cox was \$2,000,000, suggested Senator Kenyon."

"That was never thought of," Mr. Hays said.

In answer to a question from Senator Pomeroy he said he never had suggested that if any man wanted to give more than \$1,000 he could give it in the names of members of his family or clerks and employees.

Senator Reed questioned him exhaustively about the Republican Publicity Association, headed by ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne in Washington. Within the past two or three months, he said, the treasury of the national committee had been sending it money enough to keep going. Senator Reed mentioned Coleman du Pont and Miss Frances Keller as having acquired control of the advertising that goes into foreign language newspapers. Mr. Hays said that was untrue and impossible, and the Republican National Committee had not contracted for any advertising in these newspapers. Senator Reed then brought up the subject of "Republicanism of 1920," the year book published by William Barnes of the Albany Evening Journal. Senator Reed read the list of financial subscribers recently published. The witness said the Republican National Committee had no connection with it.

Cummings Called.
Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, who retired from the Democratic national chairmanship last month, was then called. He made a frank and smiling witness. He said about 300,000 persons contributed to the Democratic campaign of 1916 when he was chairman of the speakers' bureau. How many were postmasters? Mr. Cummings really didn't know. He said the National Committee spent \$2,300,000 in that campaign and had a deficit of \$650,000. It was his opinion that the Democrats ought to have a million more than in 1916 to do the job properly this year.

"Of course, there is no limit that you can put on political work, but for a fair, decent campaign, coupled with a stiff campaign and reasonable publicity, I should say that amount—\$2,300,000—is fair."

He said that Mr. Jamieson's plan of getting money by intensive letter writing extinguished the deficit of 1916, but beyond a certain point it didn't work. In 1918 the party had three floors of a building in Washington, with 150 electric typewriters humming, but this plan was practically discontinued this spring. This machinery produced about \$20,000 a month. He said all his own regime as chairman turned over to his successor, George White, was about \$450 cash and a lot of debts.

The hearing will go on at 10 A. M. tomorrow with Fred Upham, Republican national treasurer, the first witness.

Rumanian Cabinet Resigns.
PARIS, Aug. 30.—The resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet, headed by Bratko Averesco, is announced in Berlin despatches, quoting the Vienna newspapers. The Averesco Ministry was formed March 19 last.

SEES BRITISH PLOT IN FICTION ARTICLE

Britten Links Former Ambassador With League Story.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Representative Fred A. Britten of Chicago, who charges that great sums of British money are being spent in propaganda in America to aid the election of Cox, appeared today before the sub-committee of the Senate committee investigating campaign funds.

His appearance was for the purpose of demanding that he be heard first. He was told that as soon as the heads of the two party campaign committees have testified he will be called.

Britten brought with him a proof of a page sent out by the Western Newspaper Union to the press of America, offering it free, with all carrying expenses paid, to any paper that would print it. This page was a story entitled "The Star of Freedom Ridge" and is a fiction story boosting the League of Nations.

Britten declared that he would ask the sub-committee to call in the officials of the Western Newspaper Union to tell who paid the cost, which he estimated at "hundreds of thousands of dollars," to circulate this story through the United States.

He says the story is direct propaganda in favor of the League of Nations, of the Cox campaign and the Democratic party. He points out that one of the members of the publishing firm which holds the copyright of the story was the late Walter H. Page, who was American Ambassador to Great Britain, as a further connection between Great Britain and the story in question.

The story sent out contained at the top a commendation of it by President Wilson.

G. O. P. FEARS WEST, SAYS F. D. ROOSEVELT
Republicans Afraid of Repetition of 1916 Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Senator Harding's statements how he would conduct the Presidency have thrown a chill into the Republican campaign in the West, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, declared in an address here to-night.

"Visions of the Senate cabal, of an insidious power behind the Chief Magistrate, will not down," he said. "The Penrose and Watsons and Smoots and Lodges are at least no more popular than in the past. The people want a leader, not a syndicate Presidency."

Giving his entire address over to his findings in the West the Vice-Presidential nominee declared that portion of the country is asking why the Republican candidates are not going to visit it.

"There are vivid memories of Mr. Hughes' disastrous campaign to the Pacific coast in 1916," he said, adding, "That failure was a failure because Mr. Hughes' one great argument was that everything any Democrat had ever done was a horrible catastrophe. He was ungenerous—he was a knocker and not a booster."

"To-day the feeling is very much the same. The West is rapidly getting the idea that the present managers of the Republican campaign are pursuing the same tactics, but that they are afraid to let their candidates go west of the Mississippi. It is argued that their fear is a repetition of 1916."

"Republican Mayors of cities, Republican delegates to State conventions are in the open wearing Cox buttons. They, too, have been thinking, and their ranks are growing daily."

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

Telephone Stuyvesant 4700

Store Hours 9 to 5

The August Sale of Furniture Ends This Evening

The Four-handed Little Folk Are Appearing Again

Tiny squirrels, little sister bunnies, Master Chipmunks are whisking around and dashing across the roadways of the quieter country places, feeding on seeds and bulbs and corn in the absence of nuts.

How fine to have four hands and to make good use of all four.

Some of the mother birdies are plainly in sight in groups holding meetings with the baby birds, studying instinct almanacs to fix their moving days soon after tomorrow, first of September.

Almost every living thing has something ahead to get ready for.

[Signed]
John Wanamaker
August 31, 1920.

NEW Separate Skirts for Women reflect the colors of Autumn.

New wool skirts in those great blocked plaids of many fine stripes and gray colors known as Spanish plaids are in the deep glowing colors of autumn—dark green plaided with castor brown and orange and finely striped with vermilion—dark blue, almost black, plaided with yellow and orange. These are most attractive when worn for town with blue suit coats or for sports wear with sweater or golf coat. \$16.75 and \$18.75.

Second Floor, Old Building.



CHARMING New Serge Frocks for Miss 14 to 20.

\$39.75 is an unusually moderate price for smart serge frocks, so well made as these and of such good quality material. Three models have been secured at this small price.

One of those illustrated is distinguished by a unique belt of Copenhagen blue leather and carved wooden beads, wine color. A diamond shaped motif of black braid is used on the frock. The dainty collar is of embroidered batiste.

The long lines of the second model are carried out in the neckline and the tonneau pocket like tabs at the side back, which are edged with green velvet—again appearing in the three-quarter length sleeves.

Colorful Paris is again reflected in the gold braid used on a navy blue frock, in a long narrow motif repeated at intervals at the bottom of the skirt and on the sleeves. The neckline is square collared with fine embroidered batiste.

Second Floor, Old Building.

NEW and luxurious Autumn Coats for women.

With or without fur. Made in the soft colors of autumn of fine bolivia cloth and duve de laine. Each coat priced \$69.50.

Several models are on wrappy lines with wide loose armholes and sleeves of the wrap type. Other models are of the more conventional cost lines.

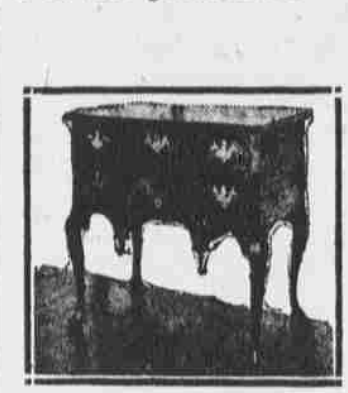
Those that are fur-trimmed are collared with great generous collars of Australian opossum, and with key seal and nutria. A few are loose backed models that feature touches of hand embroidery in matching color.

In soft dark brown, a dark tan, dark blue and black.

Illustrated is one of the coats, banded with nutria about the edge of the smart circular collar and cuffs. This coat has the additional trimming of stitching in self color.

Second Floor, Old Building.

HIGHBOYS and Lowboys in the G. W. Walker Collection Now Au Quatrieme.



Illustrated are a walnut highboy and lowboy, originally the property of the Jewett family of Portland, Maine. Both pieces are in their original condition, fine of color and with a beautiful patina. The old brasses are particularly good. These two pieces were made to be used together and supplement each other in design and proportion. Luke Vincent Lockwood, in his "Colonial Furniture in America" notes these pieces on page 96 of Volume 1:

A flat-topped highboy of curly maple obtains character from the fact that it is made without brasses. The drawers are opened by the moldings. It is unusually fine in color, with tortoise shell-like marking produced by the burl in the maple.

A curly maple lowboy has three small drawers, a Queen Anne apron and cabriole legs.

The drawers are outlined by slender moldings. Another lowboy, of walnut, has four drawers, and is inlaid with a fine herringbone edge. The arrangement of the long shallow drawer at the top and the three small drawers characterizes this piece. Original brasses.

A curly maple highboy with four ball-and-claw feet is in excellent condition.

Fourth Floor, Old Building.

You may avail of September Housewares and China Sale—NOW

The goods are all on view—dinner sets, service plates, cut glass, French art bronzes, Italian marble statuary—at 10 to 40 per cent. under normal prices. Housewares at 15 to 20 per cent. less. Purchases made today will be entered as of September 1.

Second Gallery, New Building.

CREPE de Chine Lingerie at low prices.

Two models, flesh colored; one plain and tailored—with its "V" neck and Empire effect over the shoulders outlined with two inch satin ribbon attached by hemstitching; the other with shoulders and bodice outlined in wide cream colored lace of an attractive pattern.

Flesh colored; tailored model, finished with narrow hemstitched bands over shoulders, and hemstitching outlining the little high waisted bodice; and a lacy model finished with an attractive band of cream colored lace, and with lace straps over shoulders.

Made with little narrow hemstitched ruffles at the knee.

Third Floor, Old Building.

COTTON Petticoats in Street Colors—reduced in price.

Smart, dark-colored petticoats, suitable for wear under a suit or street frock, of glazed cotton material that resembles taffeta. In dark blue, black, brown, purple and green.

Also in large-flowered effects that are surprisingly effective, combinations such as black, flowered with green and purple.

A few cotton and silk mixtures are also flowered.

Now \$1.25 to \$2.

Third Floor, Old Building.

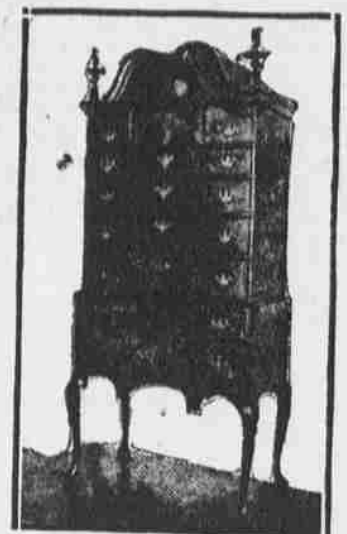
SANDALS and Slippers from Japan.

Sandals with hemp sole, padded and covered with Japanese silk, held on by crossed bands trimmed with a rosette; another type has quilted and embroidered toes and no heels, 65c.

Slippers of quilted and embroidered Japanese silk. All cotton lined, \$1.

In rose, Copenhagen and navy blue and plum.

Main Floor, Old Building.



The Furniture Galleries will remain open this evening until 9, to serve the needs of busy home-makers who cannot come during the day.

This Sale Offers YOU

—several hundred odd pieces (including suites) of furniture at HALF price;

—pick of all the rest of our great stocks of home furniture at ten per cent. to a third below normal prices;

—GOOD furniture, such as we sell the year 'round, at the lowest prices for which such furniture can be bought.

Old Father Time will come along this evening, after the clocks have struck 9 (Daylight Saving Time), order off the August Sale tickets from every piece of furniture remaining unsold and close the door on the BIGGEST opportunity any reader of this paper has today, or will have during the rest of the year, to buy REAL furniture at such low prices.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Galleries, New Building.

ENGLISH Wilton Rugs at a quarter less.

And that means a great deal more than a quarter less than you'll pay for American Wiltons of equal grade, today.

9 x 12 ft.
9-wire wool . . . \$112.50
10-wire worsted . . \$123.75
13-wire worsted . . \$131.25

6 1/4 x 9 ft.
10-wire worsted . . \$63.75
13-wire worsted . . \$74.00

27 x 54 in.
13-wire worsted . . \$12.75

Extra large sizes (very scarce today in all weaves)

9x13 1/2 ft. \$148.00
9x15 ft. \$168.75
11 1/4 x 15 ft. . . . \$176.25
11 1/4 x 15 ft. . . . \$206.25

Fourth Avenue End—

Third Gallery, New Building.

FORETASTE of the New Autumn Suits for Women.

A group of the new suits have entered the Fashion Salons that are for late summer and early fall wear. These suits are at one very moderate price—\$69.50.

The collection includes—suits in oxford cloth, tricotine and duve de laine. Straight lines, the rather longer coat, to be worn with or without a belt, are featured.

Illustrated is a suit of mid-night blue duve de laine, braided with narrow black silk braid and made with the straight lines that promise to be so very smart the coming season.

Coats of other suits are made with notch, tuxedo or shawl collars, but always the same dignity of line and simplicity is kept.

Linings are excellent and in either dark harmonizing fancy silks or in pearl gray satin.

In mid-night blue, oxford gray, Malay and Zanzibar brown.

Second Floor, Old Building.

Men's Suits Now \$32.50 and \$42.50

Clearaway

500 Burlington Arcade Summer suits—the same good sort of suits on which we have done our large summer's business at much higher prices. Good variety in all sizes, 34 to 44. A little shy on stout sizes at \$32.50.

Silk-lined Topcoats, \$31.50

100, carried over from last Spring, when they were priced half as much again. Oxford and black Chesterfields, some full lined, some half lined, with a good, wearable silk. Sizes 34 to 38.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building.



Main Floor, Old Building.

Second Floor, Old Building.

Third Floor, Old Building.

Fourth Floor, Old Building.

Fifth Floor, Old Building.

Sixth Floor, Old Building.

Seventh Floor, Old Building.

Eighth Floor, Old Building.

Ninth Floor, Old Building.

Tenth Floor, Old Building.

Eleventh Floor, Old Building.

Twelfth Floor, Old Building.

Thirteenth Floor, Old Building.

Fourteenth Floor, Old Building.

Fifteenth Floor, Old Building.

Sixteenth Floor, Old Building.

Seventeenth Floor, Old Building.

Eighteenth Floor, Old Building.

Nineteenth Floor, Old Building.

Twentieth Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-first Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-second Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-third Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-fourth Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-fifth Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-sixth Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-seventh Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-eighth Floor, Old Building.

Twenty-ninth Floor, Old Building.

Thirtieth Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-first Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-second Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-third Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-fourth Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-fifth Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-sixth Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-seventh Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-eighth Floor, Old Building.

Thirty-ninth Floor, Old Building.

Fortieth Floor, Old Building.